

Population- 1927

**ST. PETERSBURG  
IS GIVEN 47,629  
BY U. S. CENSUS**

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 13.—  
(AP) A special federal census completed today by Wm. H. Koch, supervisor, gave the city a permanent population of 47,629. This was an increase of 233 per cent over the census of 1920, showing a population of 14,237.

St. Petersburg has a negro population of 1,084, out of which 1,084 were unable to read or write. In the white population of 38,088, only 55 persons were found unable to read or write.



Population-1927

# WORLD CENSUS PUTS NEGRO RACE FOURTH

## Total African Or Negro Population of the World Is Placed at 107,000,000. The European-American Group Leads

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 —Negroes compose the fourth largest racial group of the world's population according to an exact census of all the world compiled by German professor of Berlin, Dr. Alois Mueller. The census completed after painstaking and prolonged research is regarded as approximately accurate—that is, within a few millions—and which especially indicate the proportionate numbers of the various grand divisions of the race.

### European-American Lead

He arranges all the tribes and nations of the earth in eighteen groups. Of these the largest is composed of the European-American peoples, with an aggregate of no fewer than 658,000,000 souls. 2nd is the East Asian group, comprising the Chinese and Japanese, with 576,000,000, and the third is the South Asian, or Indian, with 317,000,000. These might be called the "Big Three." The fourth group is the African, or Negro, with 107,000,000 closely followed by the Oriental, or West Asian, with 100,000,000, while the Malayan group stands sixth, with only 67,000,000.

### Other Groups Are Smaller

The remaining twelve groups are comparatively small. The American Indians, comprising, of course, those in Central and South America, are credited with 14,000,000; the Tun-

guses of northern Asia with 12,000,000, the Mongols with 3,500,000 and the remnant of the Armenians with 2,900,000.

The European-American group is subdivided into twelve subgroups, the largest of which is the German, with 250,000,000. The Latin people are credited with 207,000,000 and the Slavs with 165,000,000. Smaller subgroups are the Irish, with 12,000,000, the Hungarians, with 10,000,000; The Georgians, with 6,900,000, and the Estho-Finns with 4,700,000. The Germans—or Teutonic—subgroup is again divided into 133,000,000 Anglo-Saxons and 99,000,000 Germans, of which latter number 60,200,000 are in Austria, 3,100,000 in Poland. The Spanish subgroup is the third of the European-American of whose 65,000,000, only 22,000,000 are in the Iberian Peninsula while 43,000,000 inhabit the American continents. The Italians are estimated at only 46,000,000, and French with 44,000,000, of whom 35,200,000 are in France and 3,250,000 in Belgium.

### Chinese Have Many

The East Asian group contains 430,000,000 Chinese and 80,000,000 Japanese and Koreans. Of the Jews 3,000,000 live in Poland, 2,800,000 in Soviet Russia, 2,000,000 in the United States 820,000 in Rumania and in Palestine itself only 130,000. The correctness of these figures will doubtless be challenged, since the number of Jews in America is certainly much larger than that given, while the very large numbers in other Asian countries than Palestine are altogether ignored.

### THE DEPOPULATION SPECTRE

Several noted Nordic statisticians have recently stated that "The Negro population in the northern industrial centers and cities does not reproduce itself" and that "by 1935, the Negro population of the United States will be decreasing absolutely; and this will go on until the Negro, as a separate population, will have ceased to be a factor of importance."

A glimpse of the U. S. Census Bureau's Statistical Analysis of Negro population will reveal the fact that the depopulation prophesy is merely a spectre. Probably its originators cherished a secret hope which was parent to the prophesy.

As a matter of fact, the Negro in industrial centers is reproducing himself, and more than that. His death rate, at these

General

points at least, is growing lower; and his birth rate higher, than in past decades. His health is improving and his prospects for longevity, in comparison with competitive racial groups, are brightening.

Depopulation has set in only in southern farmlands, which are yielding up, each year, a goodly number of Negroes who are able to purchase railroad tickets to points North. Even this influence, however, is growing less and less, for the reason that those who have endeavored to stifle previous departures of Negro groups from the cotton and rice fields, and from the lumber camps and steel mill mills of the southern states, are beginning to realize that the proximate cause, not the result, is what should be given first attention.

It is indicated that, as between the years of 1910 and 1920, when the Negro population increased more than half a million, a new trend of increase will begin within the next few years. With restricted immigration and increased industrial opportunities, nothing else could be expected.—(Preston News Service.)

### INCREASE OF AMERICAN NEGRO

In 1790 there were reported 757,208 negroes in this country and by the census of 1920 there were 10,463,131. It is therefore concluded by Dr. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in an article in the American Mercury, that in the interval of 130 years the American negro multiplied fourteen times from natural increase. This overlooks the continuing increase of the original stock by means of the slave trade, which was not outlawed even by the Federal Constitution until 1808 and was continued by smugglers for half a century afterward. Of course none of the 150 vessels which Rhode Island alone had in the slave trade as late as 1770 continued the business openly after 1808, but smuggling continued right along. In 1859, the slaver Wanderer, sailing under the flag of the New York Yacht Club, landed on the coast of Georgia 750 blacks from the Congo, many of them not more than twelve years old, and such of them as reached the age of eighty years are living today.

These facts show how unreliable is any calculation of the increase of the American negroes based only on the number reported in this country by the census of 1790. Mr. Dublin himself finds that, despite the fecundity of the colored population, its percentage of the total population fell to 9.9 in 1920 from 19.3 in 1790. He finds also that, while the health of the negroes in general has bettered, there has been death rate increases in "the more trying environment" of the North and a great decrease in the birth rate, there being now "only in the rural areas of the South an appreciable excess of births over deaths." Though optimistic of the future, Dr. Dublin concludes that by the year 2000 the negroes will be less than 8 per cent of our population as compared with their present percentage of less than 10 per cent.

## DECLINE OF BLACK RACE IN U. S. IS MATTER OF YEARS

### Is Prediction of Smith College Sociologist In Luncheon Talk

Dr. Frank H. Haskins, is a professor of sociology at Smith College, and is at present a lecturer at Columbia University. He spoke on Saturday, March 19, at a luncheon meeting of the Conference on Immigration Policy held at Hotel Woodstock, and predicted that in 200 years the Negro race in the United States would be extinct.

Dr. Haskins asserted that there has been a decrease of the race in the last twenty years, relatively, and he uttered the prophecy that by 1935 the black race would begin its absolute decline toward ultimate extinction.

The prediction was uttered in reply to a question from Max Kohler, an attorney, who wanted to know if Negro migration to northern states, as a result of restricted immigration, was to be considered a serious menace.

### 12 Million Negroes in U. S.

"No," Dr. Haskins said. "I have made an exhaustive study of the Negro question. The Negro in this country bids fair to disappear absolutely within a couple of hundred years."

"The black race has decreased relatively for the last twenty years. The Negro population is about 12,000,000. It increased only 650,000 in the decade between 1910 and 1920."

"I will prophesy that by the year 1935 the Negro death rate will equal the birth rate and from then on the decrease toward extinction will be absolute. And this process will be greatly hastened by the Negro's northward migrations, by industrial competition and by being scattered all over the country."



## LIFE'S WORTH LIVING

By Glenn Frank

### THE FALLING TIDE OF COLOR

SEVERAL years ago Lothrop Stoddard wrote "The Rising Tide of Color," and it ran a respectable race with the best-seller novels. A little later E. M. East, distinguished scientist of Harvard, wrote "Mankind at the Crossroads," in which he presented a mass of population statistics that suggested a falling tide of color instead.

Since the theory of a rising tide of color has entered as a definite factor into American thinking alike about domestic and foreign affairs, Mr. East's figures are pertinent.

To begin with, there are more colored than whites in the world at present.

1,040,000,000 colored.

710,000,000 whites.

There is, then, a higher tide of color at any rate, but whether there is a rising tide of color or not depends upon the relative rapidity with which the colored races and the white race are reproducing. To-day the whites are a racial plurality, but they are not a racial majority.

Mr. Stoddard contended that the colored races are increasing much faster than the white race, hence the menace of a rising tide of color.

Mr. East, who has made a "time-consuming detailed study" of world population, arrives at two definite conclusions, viz.:

First, there is a higher tide of color.

Second, there is not a rising tide of color.

Here are the facts as he finds them:

There are 650,000,000 whites of European origin; their annual increase per thousand is 12; they will, at the present rate, double in fifty-eight years.

There are 60,000,000 whites of non-European origin; their annual increase per thousand is 8; they will, at the present increase rate, double in eighty-seven years.

There are 420,000,000 browns; their annual increase per thousand is 2.5; they will, at the present increase rate, double in 278 years.

There are 510,000,000 yellows; their annual increase per thousand is 3; they will, at the present increase rate, double in 232 years.

There are 110,000,000 blacks; their annual increase per thousand is 5; they will, at the present increase rate, double in 139 years.

The white race is, according to these figures, to-day numerically larger than any other single racial group, although it is by no means in the majority, but over two-thirds of the yearly increase in the world's population is white, and this means, according to Mr. East's estimates, that before 1950 the white race will constitute a clear majority of the world's population, unless there occurs "some radical and relatively permanent overturn of world affairs."

If the tide of color is falling instead of rising, a whole new outlook on world affairs is possible.

## 200 Years Hence

NOW COMES the cheering news that within the next two hundred years the Negro in the United States will have become extinct. Whether or not he is merely to be gathered unto his fathers, or infiltrate himself into the predominant race of the country, was not clearly indicated. At any rate, the prediction was made by Dr. Frank H. Haskins, professor of sociology in Smith College and at present a lecturer at Columbia University, at a luncheon meeting on immigration, Saturday. In part, he said:

I have made an exhaustive study of the Negro question. The Negro in this country bids fair to disappear absolutely within a couple of hundred years. The black race has decreased relatively for the last twenty years. The Negro population is about 12,000,000. It increased only 650,000 in the decade between 1910 and 1920.

I will prophesy that by the year 1935 the Negro death rate will equal the birth rate, and from then on the decrease toward extinction will be absolute. And this process will be greatly hastened by the Negro's northward migrations, by industrial competition and by being scattered all over the country.

WE REPEAT that this prediction is cheering; for while two hundred years is a long time when viewed by anyone now living, America without a Negro problem, America without lynching, America without court injustices due to differences in race or color, should be an infinitely better America than it is today.

THE AMOUNT of credence we place in Prof. Haskins' prognostication is another matter. Offhand, we believe that he should be in a tent reading palms at so much per, or on the feature staff of the Hearst newspapers, at either one of which occupations he would make

more money than he does as a college professor. The prediction does not relieve the present generation of Negroes from any of the task it has set for itself to secure full citizenship rights under the Constitution and to take its rightful place in the life of the nation. The first hundred years after slavery are to be our hardest, and if we do our duty during them, the second hundred will take care of themselves. The fight must go on.

MINER  
BUTTE, MONT.

APR 2 1927

### WILL THE NEGRO SURVIVE?

The racial decline of the negro until as a separate population the negroes of the United States will have ceased to be a factor of importance in the prophecy of Professor Frank H. Haskins, who bases his prediction upon the high death rate and comparatively low birth rate among negroes in the cities of the United States.

The prophecy is likewise based upon the assumption that colored people are not adapted to industrial life in the mass.

But this theory leaves out of account the fact that the negroes may do something about it before the race is obsolete. Just now they are preparing with energy to observe National Negro Health week, beginning tomorrow. This is the thirteenth observance of a campaign started by Booker T. Washington. Those behind the movement have all the machinery that is usually associated with intensive nation-wide drives—propaganda, information and a well-worked-out plan of distributing it to members of the race.

Headquarters of the campaign are at Tuskegee institute. The United States Health Service is co-operating.

Montana has comparatively few negroes and the race question has never assumed the status of a "problem" here, for which no doubt both caucasians and negroes are grateful. But any movement of this kind for increased health among a large and important body of the population of the United States is worthy of encouragement and support from Montanans.



# Population—1927

## NEGRO POPULATION FOUND DECREASING

Prof. Hankins Lays Drop in Birth Rate and Increase in Deaths to Life in City.

### FAVORS NATIONAL ORIGINS

He Says Only Sound Basis of Immigration Is to Admit Those Who Rise Above the Average.

Basing his assumption on the fact that relatively the negro population has been decreasing for twenty years in the United States, Professor Frank H. Hankins of the Department of Sociology of Smith College said yesterday that in time the negro population of the country bids fair to disappear.

Professor Hankins made this prophecy at a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Woodstock before members of the Conference on Immigration Policy during a discussion of the National Origins Clause of the present immigration law. Max F. Kohler, lawyer who for several years has been interested in immigration, asked Professor Hankins, who had spoken in favor of the national origins plan under the quota law, if the restriction of immigration had not resulted in such a lack of labor that the negro population was spreading in the North in a manner that increased the problem of the negro.

"The negro population in the Northern industrial centers and cities does not reproduce itself," Professor Hankins said. "As he comes in contact with hardier stocks and in the more strenuous life of the city and industrial community as compared to the smaller communities in the South there is a high death rate and an apparent loss of fecundity among the negroes."

#### On Decrease Twenty Years.

"Relatively, the negro has been on the decrease in population for twenty years. Between the years 1910 and 1920 the negro population increased only 650,000, while the rest of the population, leaving out immigration, increased at the rate of a million and a half a year."

"By 1935, according to present indication, I believe the negro population of the United States will be decreasing absolutely, and I think that this will go on until as a separate population the negro will have ceased to be a factor of importance."

While approving of the quota arrangement in governing immigration and the national origins plan for carrying it out, Professor Hankins declared that there was only one sound basis for deciding who should or should not enter this country.

"That is to admit only those who rise above the average form physically and

mentally of the present population of the United States. We should admit these more or less freely. We should fix a norm below which no person should be admitted. I have considerable faith in mental tests. Our most important need is to guarantee quality. I attach no importance to nationality. It is the individual that counts in the long run and there is no reason why it can't be done."

#### Praises Mental Tests.

Professor Hankins said that following the war there had been a tendency on the part of some people to ridicule the army tests but that in the ten years since they had been made more elaborate tests had proved that the army tests had been sound and practical.

"We don't want to be concerned about any one rejected," he said, "who might be mentally qualified to enter. Our concern is only that we get the best of whatever race. I would rather have 50,000 high-grade Chinese than 50,000 who were just English or Irish or Scotch."

In discussing the quota law and the national origins clause the speakers said it tended to cut down Germans, people from the Scandinavian countries and the Irish Free State, and increased the quota from Ireland, Scotland and Great Britain. The problem of reduction was difficult, he said, in order that all groups of nationals should be satisfied.

"We can't pretend any longer to be an asylum for all the people of the world. If that policy was continued we would have to let all the bars down and the result would be such numbers that the standard of living in this country would fall to the level that prevails in some foreign countries, some of them overpopulated now. Italy is an example of this, where Mussolini demands that every man marry, yet in Italy the standards are so low that it is impossible to support families properly."

Thomas F. Mulholland criticised the quota law and aroused some laughter by his remarks concerning professors and their various "schemes," particularly intelligence tests.

"I don't wonder that an Irishman disapproves of the mental tests," Professor Hankins replied. Reading from statistics he continued, "In the army tests Ireland ranked ninth. In another test in which ten nationals were considered Ireland ranked seventh and in another in which twelve were classified Ireland ranked sixth, so that on the whole the Irish have not stood so well."

Speaking of other nationals Professor Hankins said it had been utterly impossible to devise tests in which our native stocks surpassed the Japanese.

#### Does Not Favor Nordics.

Professor Hankins said he did not favor the Nordic group over any other group and that he was not in accord with those who asserted it to be the best for America. It was probably better equipped in some ways, he said, but the fact remained that the Mediterranean basis had been the centre of civilization and that probably a combination of the Mediterranean and

Nordic groups would be best for America.

The results of the quota law so far, Professor Hankins said, were good. More skilled mechanics were coming in and less of the unskilled. The quality of immigration had gone up since the laws had been passed. He declared, however, that the laws would never be efficient until they were applied to Mexico and Canada.

"The Spanish Mexican," he said, "is the lowest in intelligence and physique of all our immigrants. They are the kind who will never contribute to our leadership classes, our artistic achievements, or whatnot. They merely serve to increase the proletariat. Since the quota laws the growth of immigration from Canada and Mexico has been such that last year they gave us one-half our immigrants, where formerly they gave us only 15 per cent. of the whole."

### NEGRO POPULATION DECREASING

NEW YORK CITY.—According to a statement made by Professor Frank H. Hankins of the Department of Sociology of Smith College, the Negro population is decreasing rapidly in the United States and in time to come there will be no Negroes in this country.

The professor, speaking at a luncheon before members of the Conference on Immigration Policy, declared:

"The Negro population in the northern industrial centers and cities does not reproduce itself. As he comes in contact with hardier stocks and in the more strenuous life of the city and industrial community, as compared to the smaller communities of the South, there is a high death rate and an apparent loss of fecundity among Negroes."

The reasons are so plain that "he who runs may read." There is no immigration from abroad. The Negro can stand no climate except the tropics to the poles, can stand competition with racial stocks, however hard. But he cannot stand the white man's vices. Released from the chains of the South, he overenjoys the liberty of the North. Thanks to the "higher education," birth control is no longer a mystery. The production of babies is now a pleasure reserved for the "Hoi Polloi." Last, but not least, the decrease in the Colored population is greatly augmented by the large numbers that yearly cross and are absorbed by the 100 per cent Americans. That is to say, fondness for Colored women and thanks to the "skin bleachers"—tis a wise white citizen these

days who can separate the goats from the sheep. In 100 years there will be many brunettes, but few Negroes.

### Life, Death And The Negro

Louis I. Dublin, chief statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, makes an amazing prophecy in the September American Mercury.

The maximum population of the race he says will be 15,000,000 the most of which will be added during the next 75 years. After the race has reached that figure the number of birth will just balance the number of deaths and the population will remain stationary.

In reaching this conclusion Mr. Dublin has not only taken into consideration birth and death rates, but the history of the race during the last century and a half and a study of our habits.

He concludes, therefore, that the future will see but small change in the relative numerical importance of the Negro, unless, of course, some unforeseen circumstance should distort the picture. He is here for good, and the years to come will probably see him playing an increasingly important and worthy part in the affairs of the country.

The inference of Mr. Dublin's conclusion is that the race will hold its own in population and become stationary when the white population becomes stationary.

Living here as two distinct races, POPULATION IS ONE OF THE SUREST BAROMETERS OF RELATIVE RACIAL ACHIEVEMENT.

Any race may exist without great achievement in art, science or literature, BUT WHEN THE BIRTH RATE DROPS BELOW THE DEATH RATE, IT IS DOOMED.

### Studying The Race's

#### Biological Trend

Taking for granted the truth and accuracy of Mr. Dublin's prophecy that the race group will hold its own numerically, what will be its status when it has reached 15,000,000 souls?

History and habits ought to also throw some light on this problem.

Despite the seeming slowness of the process, THE RACE IS MOVING STURDILY TOWARDS CIVIC AUTONOMY IN AMERICA. In art and literature the strides have been fastest; but if the population keeps pace, we will also have to make relative gains in economic advancement.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW NEGROES WILL EITHER HAVE FREE ACCESS TO ALL AVENUES OF EMPLOYMENT, OR THEY WILL HAVE DEVELOPED A RELATIVE NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO SUPPLY EMPLOYMENT TO THEIR GROUP.

### Biological

#### Autonomy

Mr. Dublin, of course did not

venture with his prophecy beyond the stationary population point, BUT IF THE PRESENT HISTORY AND HABITS OF THE GROUP CONTINUED UNINTERRUPTED, the race will be well on the way to a biological autonomy.

To maintain a relatively stationary population when we have reached that 15,000,000, race mothers must supply an added amount of children to compensate for the thousands which will be yearly fading out of the group into the white race.

Mr. Dublin's conclusions are highly interesting for after all the sum total of human achievement of all races is summed up in LIFE AND DEATH.

The Creator provided for nothing else. The basic foundation of any civilization must be built upon the power to exist, to perpetuate the species and to increase and multiply.

In every city, town and hamlet, race leaders should keep a watchful eye on the health reports. THEY ARE ALWAYS THE STRAWS WHICH SHOW THE WAY THE WIND IS BLOWING.

### COLORED POPULATION OF U. S.

Negroes exceed whites in two states—Mississippi and South Carolina. Georgia has the largest colored population of any state, but Mississippi has the largest percentage of Negroes to total state population.

New York has more Negroes than any other city—nearly 200,000. Negroes own \$60,000,000 worth of property in the Harlem district of that city alone. Philadelphia has over 135,000 Negroes, Chicago 112,000, Washington 110,000, Baltimore 108,000 and New Orleans 101,000. Washington, which heretofore had the largest percentage of Negroes to total city population, is now exceeded by New Orleans where the ratio is about one Negro to every three whites.

Two counties in Mississippi and one in Louisiana have more Negroes than whites. Negroes make up more than half the populations of Augusta, Birmingham, Charleston, Jacksonville, Macon, Memphis, Mobile, Norfolk, Portsmouth (Va.) and Savannah, and almost half that of Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, New Orleans and Richmond. There are several practically all-Negro towns: Brooklyn, Ill. (3000), Mound Bayou Miss. (1300) and Taft, Okla. (400).



## U. S. NEGROES WILL BE EXTINCT IN 200 YEARS

Smith College Professor Predicts Extinction Will Be Due To Climatic Conditions

From Boston Chronicle)

New York—Dr. Frank H. Hankins, professor of sociology in Smith College and at present lecturer at Columbia University, predicted at a luncheon meeting of the conference on immigration policy at the Hotel Woodstock that the Negro race in the United States would become extinct in 200 years. He said the black race in this country had been decreasing relatively for the last 20 years and he prophesied that by 1935 the race would begin its absolute decline toward ultimate extinction.

The process of extinction, Dr. Hankins said, was due to climatic conditions and the pressure of industrial competition. They probably would be retarded to a certain extent, he explained, by Negro segregation in the South and hastened by immigration to the North and by being scattered over wide geographical areas, but he regarded as certain the ultimate passing of the Negro as a factor in the American population.

The subject was brought out by a question put to Professor Hankins by Max Koler, an attorney, who wanted to know if the speaker did not consider Negro migration to the Northern states as the result of immigration restriction, a serious menace.

"The black race has decreased relatively for the last 20 years. The Negro population is about 12,000,000. It increased only 650,000 in the decade between 1910 and 1920," the doctor said.

"I will prophecy that by the year 1935 the Negro death rate will equal the birth rate and from then on the decrease toward extinction will be absolute. And this process will be greatly hastened by the Negroes' northward migrations, by industrial competition and by being scattered all over the country."

## Says Negro Population Is Decreasing

(By The Associated Negro Press).

New York City, March 22.—According to a statement made by Professor Frank H. Hankins of the

Department of Sociology of Smith College, the Negro population is decreasing rapidly in the United States and in time to come there will be no Negroes in this country.

The professor speaking at a luncheon Saturday before members of the Conference on Immigration Policy, declared that: "The Negro population in the Northern industrial centers and cities does not reproduce itself. As he comes in contact with harder stocks and in the more strenuous life of the city and industrial community as compared to the smaller communities of the South there is a high death rate and an apparent loss of fecundity among Negroes."

Continuing he said: "Relatively, the Negro has been in the decrease in population for twenty years. Between the years 1910 and 1920, the Negro population increased only 650,000, while the rest of the population, leaving out the immigrants, increased at the rate of a million and a half."

So rapidly is the Negro population decreasing in the mind of the Professor Hankins that he believes that "by 1935 the Negro population will be decreasing absolutely and this will go on until as a separate population the Negro will have ceased to be a factor of importance."

## SAYS NEGRO POPULATION IS DECREASING

According to a statement made by Prof. Frank H. Hankins of the Department of Sociology of Smith College, the Negro population is decreasing rapidly in the United States and in time to come there will be no Negroes in this country.

The professor speaking at a luncheon in New York City before members of the conference on immigration policy, declared that: "That Negro population in the northern industrial centers and cities does not reproduce itself. As he comes in contact, with harder stock and in the more strenuous life of the city and industrial community as compared to the smaller communities of the South there is a high death rate and an apparent loss of fecundity among Negroes."

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Negro population increased only 650,000 while the rest of the population, leaving out the immigrants, increased at the rate of a million and a half."

So rapidly is the Negro population decreasing in the mind of Prof. Hankins, that he believes that "by 1935 the Negro population will be decreasing absolutely and this will go on until as a separate population the Negro will have ceased to be a factor of importance."

## NEGRO POPULATION

Preston News Service

According to Prof. Hankins of Smith College, the Negro race of America is on the wane, as far as population is concerned; owing to a decreasing birth rate. This decline in numbers, it is claimed, is due to residence in the cities, where Negroes deteriorate physically, although he improves mentally in urbane surroundings. The Professor makes these assertions as one who claims to know. Doubtless he has given careful study and research to the matter.

Mentally, all races adjust themselves to any environment with ease but it is otherwise physically. The ability of a race to survive the stress and strain of city life is dependent more on the length of time its ancestors have stood this strain, than on the color or nature of the race itself. That is one reason why the death rate among Jewish children is lower in cities, than among other children.—Jews have been city dwellers for thousands of years and the race has become immune to close city air, crowded living quarters and all other undesirable city conditions.

With the Negro opposite conditions of ancestry obtain. The great masses of our Negro population have lived for only two or three generations in crowded cities—many, only a few decades—and we are not yet immune to the lack of sunshine, fresh air, and outdoor life. It is only natural that we should drop physically and deteriorate—if we really are deteriorating.

Prof. Hankins' natural conclusion is,—that it is only a question of a short time now, when the Negro will cease to be an important separate factor in the population of the United States.—The learned Professor may be right in his conclusion, but he does not go far enough, as there is another influential factor in the decreasing of Negro quota in the population of the United States—Amalgamation.

Statesville, N. C., Landmark

MAR 21 1927

## NEGRO VANISHING RACE?

The opinion of a college professor isn't always the last word on all subjects simply because the professor said it. But generally it is entitled to consideration above that of other men because the college teacher is supposed to have made a study of his subject. Professor Frank H. Hankins, of the department of sociology of Smith College, expresses the opinion that the negro population is likely to disappear in the course of time. Thus Professor Hankins:

"The negro population in the northern industrial centres and cities does not reproduce itself. As he comes in contact with harder stocks and in the more strenuous life of the city and industrial community as compared to the smaller communities in the south, there is a high death rate and an apparent loss of fecundity among the negroes."

"Relatively, the negro has been on the decrease in population for twenty years. Between the years 1910 and 1920 the negro population increased only 650,000, while the rest of the population, leaving out immigration, increased at the rate of a million and a half a year."

"By 1935, according to present indication, I believe the negro population of the United States will be decreasing absolutely, and I think that this will go on until as a separate population the negro will have ceased to be a factor of importance."

The idea isn't new. It has been the contention of some students of the negro race, that it can't stand the rigors of northern and western climate nor the rigors of labor in industrial centers; and also the contention that on account of liability to disease and living conditions the race isn't thriving so well in the south. While there is some evidence to support the opinion, it does not follow that it must necessarily work out the way. Professor Hankins thinks it will.

PLAIN-DEALER  
CLEVELAND, O.

APR 14 1927

## Comparing Birth Rates.

Are the Negroes decreasing in proportion to the total population of the United States? M. R. New Washington, O.

Slightly, perhaps. But the difference between the rate of increase in the Negro and white races in this country is not a tremendous one. The Negro birth rate is higher than the

white, but the death rate is also. In 1922 the white birth rate in the registration area was 22.2 per 1,000 of population, while the Negro birth rate was 25.3. But the Negro death rate was 16.3 as compared to 11.6 among the whites. The excess of births over deaths among the whites amounted to 10.6 while among the Negroes it was 9.0.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Times

MAR 1 1927

## Colored Population of U. S.

Negroes exceed whites in two states—Mississippi and South Carolina. Georgia has the largest colored population of any state, but Mississippi has the largest percentage of negroes to total state population.

New York has more negroes than any other city—nearly 200,000. Negroes own \$60,000,000 worth of property in the Harlem district of that city alone. Philadelphia has over 135,000 negroes, Chicago 12,000, Washington, 110,000; Baltimore, 108,000, and New Orleans, 101,000, Washington, which heretofore had the largest percentage of negroes to total city population, is now exceeded by New Orleans, where the ratio is about one negro to every three whites.

Two counties in Mississippi and one in Louisiana have more negroes than whites. Negroes make up more than half the populations of Augusta, Birmingham, Charleston, Jacksonville, Macon, Memphis, Mobile, Norfolk, Portsmouth (Va.), and Savannah, and almost half that of Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, New Orleans and Richmond. There are several practically all-negro towns: Brooklyn, Ill., (3000); Mound Bayou, Miss., (1300), and Taft, Okla., (400).



Population - 1927

## ARE WE DISAPPEARING?

The Race in America has something to concern itself over in the statement made last week by Prof. Frank H. Hankins of Smith college that we are dying out so fast that by 1935 we will have disappeared entirely as a group. Prof. Hankins bases his observations upon the fact that between the last two federal censuses the Race increased only 650,000, while the white races increased at the regular rate of 1,500,000 per year.

Whether Prof. Hankins knows it or not, he has us genuinely frightened. There were so many things we had planned to do in this country that we are afraid we can't get to all of them by 1935. For instance, we wanted to abolish lynchings, wipe out segregation, remove "black belts" from our vocabularies, break down color bars, and a dozen other important changes we have in mind. Now, like a bolt out of the blue sky, we get notice that our lease is up and that after 1935 we will be

unable to renew it. What to do—oh, what to do!

Of course, Dr. Hankins has taken into consideration the changed living conditions which we now enjoy. He has included in his observations the fact that from 1619 to 1863 we lived just as any cattle, and kept alive for economic reasons only. And from 1864 to 1920 the world didn't concern itself with how we lived. He has considered the fact that it is a marvel that we increased at the rate of 650,000 in the last 50 years. He knows, also, that the past seven years have witnessed unusual interest in hygiene and living conditions on our part as well as on the part of Dixie's mountain folk who sewed their pants on themselves in September and cut them off in March. Notwithstanding these additional facts, we will be gone by 1935. Oh, gosh, let us pray!

### THE VANISHING NEGRO

By 1935 the colored population of the United States will begin to decrease and the decadence of the race will go on till the negro has ceased to be a factor of importance.

Professor Frank H. Hankins, of the Department of Sociology, Smith College, expressed this view at a luncheon in New York a few days ago.

Professor Hankins bases his assertion on the fact that relatively, the negro population has been decreasing for twenty years. Between 1910 and 1920 the colored population increased only 650,000, while the white population, excluding immigrants, increased at the rate of a million and a half each year.

This view comes as a surprise, most people being of the opinion that the reverse is true. Perhaps the apparently increasing number of colored people is due to an influx of cheap labor from the South.

## ENTERPRISE

### INCREASE OF AMERICAN NEGRO

In 1790 there were reported 757,208 negroes in this country and by the census of 1920 there were 10,463,131. It is therefore concluded by Dr. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in an article in the American Mercury, that in the interval of 130 years the American negro multiplied fourteen times from natural increase. This overlooks the continuing increase of the original stock by means of the slave trade, which was not outlawed even by the Federal Constitution until 1808 and was continued by smugglers for half a century afterward. Of course none of the 150 vessels which Rhode Island alone had in the slave trade as late as 1770 continued the business openly after 1808, but smuggling continued right along. In 1859 the slaver Wanderer, sailing under the flag of the New York Yacht Club landed on the coast of Georgia 750 blacks from the Congo, many of them not more than twelve years old, and such of them as reached the age of eighty years are living today.

These facts show how unreliable is any calculation of the American negroes based only on the number reported in this country by the census of 1790. Mr. Dublin himself finds that, despite the fecundity of the colored population, its percentage of the total population fell to 9.9 in 1920 from 19.3 in 1790. He finds also that, while the health of the negroes in general has bettered, there has been death rate increase in "the more trying environment" of the North and a great decrease in the birth rate, there being now "only in the rural areas of the South an appreciable excess of births over deaths." Though optimistic of the future, Dr Dublin concludes that by the year 2000 the negroes will be less than 8 per cent of our population as compared with their present percentage of less than 10 per cent.

General

Sum  
Hankins - Ill.  
JUL 23 1927

### WHITE MAN'S SUPREMACY

There are about 1,900,000,000 people in the world today. Of these 600,000,000 are white, 700,000,000 yellow, 400,000,000 brown and 200,000,000 black. These figures show that less than one-third of the globe's inhabitants are white, and nearly half of that third are non-English speaking.

In view of these facts, and the infiltration of modern ideas in Asia and Africa, scholars and economists foresee a serious threat to the continued supremacy of the white man, notwithstanding the fact that he directly or indirectly controls nine-tenths of all the land surface and rules the seas.

To this time militaryism has been the governing force. Evidences are rapidly accumulating, however, that this must be sup-

planted by developing a spirit of racial fraternity coupled with an improved international life. Introduction of western civilization, backed by bayonets, has conduced to organized resistance and hostility. Education breaks physical as well as economic barriers, and if the white man hopes to hold what he has he must play the game of life on the square.

### SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

of immigration had not resulted in such a lack of population was spreading in the North in a manner that increased the problem of the Negro.

"The Negro population in the northern industrial centers and cities does not reproduce itself," Prof Hankins said. As compared to the smaller communities in the South there is a high death rate and an apparent loss of fecundity among the Negroes.

"Relatively, the Negro has been on the decrease in population for 20 years. Between the years 1910 and 1920 the Negro population increased only 650,000, while the rest of the population, leaving out immigration, increased at the rate of a million and a half a year.

"By 1935, according to present indication, I believe the Negro population of the United States will be decreasing absolutely, and I think that this will go on until as a separate population the Negro will have ceased to be a factor of importance."

### NEGROES DECREASING

Prof Hankins Thinks Negro Population Will Eventually Disappear  
[From the New York Times, March 20.]

Basing his assumption on the fact that relatively the Negro population has been decreasing for 20 years in the United States, Prof Frank H. Hankins of the department of sociology of Smith college said yesterday that in time the Negro population of the country bids fair to disappear.

Prof Hankins made this prophecy at a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Woodstock, before members of the conference on immigration policy during a discussion of the national origins clause of the present immigration law. Max F. Kohler, a lawyer who for several years has been interested in the subject, said Prof Hankins, who had spoken in favor of the bill under the au-

RECORD



MAR 24 1927

## NEGROES IN CHICAGO

More than 5 per cent of Chicago's population consists of Negroes. The post-war migration from the south has raised the number of Negroes in Chicago to 160,000, according to the best disinterested estimates. The department of public relations of the University of Chicago has recently issued a statement showing that the health conditions in the Negro sections are deplorable.

Chicago in 1925 had the lowest death rate of any city of a million or more, the rate being 11.5 per thousand of population. But the Negro death rate in Chicago during the same year was 22.5, "a rate exceeded only by two of the most unhealthy cities of the world, Bombay and Calcutta." It is shameful that Chicago should allow any section of her citizenry to be afflicted with a death rate comparable with that of the two largest cities in crowded India. It is shameful that black babies in Chicago should die at the rate of 118 per thousand.

The causes for this deplorable condition are municipal and civic neglect to provide the Negro sections with agencies that promote health. Hospital facilities are extremely meager. Of the two municipal infant welfare stations in the Black Belt, neither provides care for any child above the age of two years. Of the married Negro women, 34.9 per cent have to leave their homes daily to work elsewhere; but the day nursery facilities in the Black Belt can accommodate only ninety-one children. Health agencies in the public schools "are either limited or entirely absent from the schools of the second and third wards," says the university, quoting an article by Dr. H. L. Harris, Jr., in the Social Service Review, a journal published by the university.

There is no use disguising an important factor in this condition—namely, the opposition of the whites of Chicago to continued Negro immigration. Any effort to give the Negroes decent facilities would be sure to meet with the argument that many thousand more Negroes will be sure to move to Chicago if they are assured of half-way decent surroundings for the healthful rearing of their children. Chicagoans who look upon the continued immigration of Negroes with misgivings, as possibly provocative of racial conflict, will in many an instance argue that the best way to keep them out is to withhold all allurements.

But such an argument is revolting to the instinct of fair play. The Negro did not want

to come to America. He was brought here. Whatever may be the cause of individual cases of racial controversy, the fact is that the essential injustice in the entire Negro problem is the injustice of the white man to the Negro. He was brought here; and now that he is here, and now that he is a free man, he must be given something like a fair chance.

The modern American attitude toward the Negro is often far crueler than the average attitude of the southern slaveholder. It is cruel to look coldly upon the Negro of today and to say that his babies shall not have a fair chance to overcome tuberculosis and all the other diseases that threaten them. To advocate such injustice as an indirect means of discouraging Negro immigration to a community is cruelty of a peculiarly cold and inhuman kind.

If Negro immigration is to be discouraged, it is the duty of the white citizenry to accomplish the result by some means that is not inhumane. And if this particular problem is difficult, why, so is the entire Negro problem difficult. That problem is one of the basic tragedies of American life.



Population-1927

## Miss. Population Shows Decrease

Jackson, Miss., April 20.—According to figures compiled by the Mississippi Bureau of Vital Statistics, the death rate among colored Americans of the state is higher than that of the white, while the birth rate of the former is lower than that among the latter.

The statistics show that over the past six years the colored birth rate per 1,000 population was 23.80, as compared with a rate 25.98 for the white population.

While not yet complete, the birth registration in the state for 1926 will show approximately 50,000 increase over the year 1925. The records show that the 45,563 births in 1925, there were 23,298 colored births and 22,265 white births, while of the 22,229 deaths during the same year there were 14,086 colored deaths, as compared with 8,143 white deaths.

Population-1927

## NEW YORK BOASTS 200,000 NEGROES

Is Most Interesting Aggregation of  
One Race in America.

A large city within the world's largest city is the unusual circumstance of the negro section now existing in New York City. It is one of the most interesting aggregations of one race known in America. New York city's colored section, Harlem, today covers a district a mile and a quarter square and is rapidly growing.

Business is booming, as indicated by the tenanted offices and stores. The population of 200,000 negroes enjoys fine theatres and other advantages. In 1926 the real estate in the negro section was valued at \$60,000,000, but this figure has increased since population increased recently over the entire area.

Population-1927

## CLEVELAND, OHIO

SEP 2 1927

## SAYS CITY HAS 60,000 NEGROES

Hull Reports Increase of  
600 Per Cent.

Cleveland has had an increase of 600 per cent. in its Negro population since the war, Municipal Judge Bradley Hull told the Welfare Federation sub-committee on relief and protection yesterday when it met to determine the budget for the Negro Welfare Association for the coming year.

Judge Hull, who is secretary of the association, said that the colored population of the city in 1917 was approximately 10,000, and today was about 60,000.

The 1926-27 report on the work done by the Negro Welfare Association by William R. Conners, executive secretary, showed an increasing proportion financially supporting itself.

The social service clearing house which records the history of a family and the institutions which help it, asked for an appropriation practically the same as last year, while the Woman's Protective Association which sponsors the Prospect Club, Sterling House, a mental clinic and the big sister council asked for a 5 per cent. increase.



Population-1927

**PUBLIC LEDGER**  
**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

**JUN 28 1927**

## PHILA. PUT AT TOP FOR NEGRO TOTAL

**Any Solution Here to Race Issues Likely to Be Permanent, Says F. B. Washington**

### HONOR GUEST AT LUNCHEON

"More Negroes live in Philadelphia than in any other city in the world," said Forrester B. Washington yesterday. "What you work out here in race relations is likely to be a permanent solution."

His remarks were made at a luncheon given in his honor at the Social Service Building by the Armstrong Association, the executive secretaryship of which he has just resigned to become head of the Atlanta School of Social Work, subsidized by the Russell Sage Foundation and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund. There he will have charge of the training of Negro social workers, aid in social research and in planning welfare programs affecting the entire South and co-operate with the Department of Welfare of Georgia and the Rosenwald Foundation in a State-wide survey of Negroes.

#### The New Secretary

John T. Emlen, president of the Board of Managers of the Armstrong Association, introduced as the new executive secretary Wayne L. Hopkins, graduate of Ohio State University, who recently completed a survey of the Negroes of Detroit.

Speakers at the luncheon gave high praise to the work done in Philadelphia by the retiring executive secretary. J. Rodman Paul, of the Board of Managers, said that he had made himself "a factor in the development of American civilization." J. Prentice Murphy, director of the Children's Bureau, said that he had shown scientific spirit and skill in co-operative effort. Dr. John F. Turner praised him as "indefatigable."

Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the Federation of Jewish Charities, said Mr. Washington had been skillful in "marshaling facts regarding industrial problems—and facts are the scarcest raw material in the market." Mrs. Lena Trent Gordon, special investigator for the Department of Welfare, praised his work for Negro migrants to Philadelphia, his efforts to better housing conditions and his ability "not only to begin but to arrive."

**Praised by S. C. Kingsley**

Sherman C. Kingsley, executive secretary of the Welfare Foundation, said that "frozen minds" are so common that Mr. Washington's initiative here has been valuable in stimulating effort in behalf of the 200,000 Negroes of Philadelphia.

Though the Negro population of the North has doubled in the last decade, the guest of the day said, it still remains true that 10,000,000 of the 12,000,000 Negroes of the United States are in the South, so he goes to that field of work feeling the importance of the tasks at hand there.

Pennsylvania.



Population - 1927

**VIRGINIAN-PILOT**  
NORFOLK, VA.

AUG 16 1927

**"Norfolk's 36 Per Cent"**

Of Norfolk's estimated 177,000 population, 64,000 are of the Negro race. That circumstance gives the title to a booklet, issued from the press of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, which tells briefly the social and industrial story of this important population element. In the economic record one reads that Norfolk colored people own real estate assessed at \$5,000,000—a majority of it in homes—that "a recent survey of the residential districts showed that more than 60 per cent of the heads of Negro families in Norfolk are home owners." Figures arrived at by "surveys" sometimes reflect the wishes of the surveyors. It would be interesting to know the thoroughness and responsibility of this survey and the safeguards that were employed to check error. If the survey's finding is based on accurate and complete information, it is a truly arresting one and indicates a thrift and social stability that must place Norfolk's Negro population in the vanguard of the race's progress.

Since it is expressly stated that "no attempt is made in its limited pages to cover the subject thoroughly, or to bring out in detail all the facts," the booklet exempts itself from the charge of superficiality. Superficial it is, noting only those vital statistics that lend themselves to capsule presentation, and only those, apparently, that create a happy impression. The chamber of commerce spirit broods over its highly calendared pages and its half-tones of substantial office buildings, ornate physicians' and dentists' offices, and spick and span villas.

The sociological mind would have liked to

papers has served us with an interesting and gratifying confection. Perhaps, in due time, it will follow it with more substantial fare—with a critical examination of Negro life in Norfolk, indicating not only the line of rejoicing but the line of solicitude and correction. For a profitable digestion of social and economic data nothing is as good as a scientifically balanced diet.

have something besides the story of achievement—some notes on shortcomings, on things to be remedied, on tendencies to be corrected, on the intellectual life of this large population bloc—but the answer may well be that that is another story. The present story is not of the literature of social inquiry, but of the literature of educational propaganda—the purpose of which is to set forth the circumstance that Norfolk's Negroes operate and maintain many substantial business enterprises, sustain no less than 68 Protestant churches, have a declining death and disease rate, are industrious and thrifty, and constitute an important element of the city's buying power. The editorial offices of one of the best of the country's Negro news-

Virginia  
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